The Pyongyang Times

No. 36 (620) TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1976 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

His Excellency Seretse Khama, President of Republic of Botswana, Pays a State Visit to DPRK

Arrival in Pyongyang

His Excellency Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, together with his wife, arrived in Pyongyang on August 9 by special plane on a state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and his wife warmly greeted His Excellency President Seretse Khama and his wife at the airport.

The visit to our country by His Excellency President of Botswana is a great event in further expanding and developing the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Botswana who are advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and in strengthening their mutual support and solidarity in the struggle to build a new, prosperous society. The visit to our country of the guests from Botswana is also a great contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the countries of new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries that advocate independence and to reinforcing the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces the world over. Hence our people's joy and warm welcome to the visit to our country of President Seretse Khama and his party.

That day Pyongyang was decorated in a festive mood to greet the friendship mission of the people of Botswana.

Present at the Pyongyang Airport were thousands of welcomers holding in their hands the pennants of the two countries, Korea and Botswana, bunches of flowers and multi-coloured balloons.

Set up with due respect amid the welcoming crowds at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of His Excellency Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana. The portraits were flanked by slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live His Excellency President Seretse Khama!"

Floating high in the sky over the airport were big balloons ribboned with streamers bearing the words "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live His Excellency President Seretse Khama!" and with the national flags of Korea and Botswana. On the flagpoles were seen the national flags of both countries fluttering in the breeze. Visible at the airport were the slogans "Warm welcome to His Excellency President Seretse Khama!" "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Botswana peoples!" "Let us unite with the world's people who advocate independence!" and "The Non-Aligned is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times!"

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung came out to the airport before the arrival of the guests.

Present there were Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Chairman Hwang Jang Yop of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, chairmen of committees and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organizations and Pyongyang city organs of power, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading personages from scientific, educational, cultural, art and press circles.

Also on hand were foreign diplomatic envoys and their wives in Pyongyang.

At 11 a.m., the special plane carrying the goodwill mission of the Botswana people touched down at the airport.

His Excellency President Seretse Khama deplaned, responding to the fervent welcome of the multitudes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with His Excellency President Seretse Khama.

His Excellency President of Botswana was accompanied by D.K. Kwelagobe, Minister of Public Service, Information and Broadcasting; P.L. Steenkamp, Permanent Secretary to the President; M.C. Tibone, Secretary for External Affairs to the President; S. Hirshfeld, Inspector-General of the Police; F.G. Mogae, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning; M. Sekgoma, Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture; L.J.M.J. Legwaila, Senior Private Secretary in Charge of Political Affairs to the President; and others.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung shakes hands firmly with His Excellency President Seretse Khama

Lovely children, members of the Korean Juvenile Corps, presented bundles of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Seretse Khama. They also presented bouquets to His Excellency President's suite.

His Excellency President Seretse Khama and his entourage exchanged greetings with cadres of our country and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

A grand ceremony took place at the airport in welcome of His Excellency President Seretse Khama.

The national anthem of the Republic of Botswana and the Patriotic Song of our country were played and a 21-gun salute was thundered. In the company of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, His Excellency President Seretse Khama reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

After the welcoming ceremony, His Excellency President Seretse Khama, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, answered the rousing welcome of the crowds, walking past the enthusiastically cheering multitudes who waved the flags of Korea and Botswana and bunches of flowers and sent up balloons. Then they got into a car and headed for the city.

The route was lined with hundreds of thousands of working people of Pyongyang warmly welcoming the goodwill mission of the Botswana people.

Courtesy Call

That day His Excellency Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, and his wife paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, and his wife.

Present on the occasion were the entourage of His Excellency President.

Also present were cadres of our country and personages concerned.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with His Excellency President Seretse Khama in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Welcome Banquet

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of August 9 in honour of His Excellency President Seretse Khama and his wife.

Invited to the banquet were President Seretse Khama, his wife and their entourage.

The banquet was attended by Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Chairman Hwang Jang Yop of the SPA Standing Committee, chairmen of committees and ministers of the Administration Council, leadership officials of the working people's organizations and Pyongyang city organs of power, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading personages in the realms of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Among the guests at the banquet were foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang and their wives.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet.

His Excellency President Seretse Khama spoke next.

The banquet went on in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Talk

A talk was held in Pyongyang on August 10 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, and His Excellency Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana.

Present at the talk on our side were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Chong Jun Gi and Kong Jin Tae and personages concerned So Gwan Hi, Kim Sok Gi, Chong Song Nam, Chang Jong Hwan and Chon Myong Su.

Present on the other side were D.K. Kwelagobe, Minister of Public Service, Information and Broadcasting; P.L. Steenkamp, Permanent Secretary to the President; M.C. Tibone, Secretary for External Affairs to the President; S. Hirshfeld, Inspector-General of the Police; F.G. Mogae, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning; M. Sekgoma, Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture; and L.J.M.J. Legwaila, Senior Private Secretary in Charge of Political Affairs to the President.

At the talk views were exchanged on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on a series of international problems of common concern, and a complete unanimity of views was reached on all problems discussed. The talk proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Return Call

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, accompanied by his wife, paid a return call on His Excellency Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, and his wife on August 10.

On hand were cadres of our country and personages concerned.

The members of the party of His Excellency President Seretse Khama were present on the occasion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with His Excellency President Seretse Khama in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

US Imperialists Should Stop at Once New War Provocation Moves and All Aggressive Acts against Our Country and Immediately Withdraw Mass-Destruction Weapons and Military Equipment Introduced into South Korea

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on August 5 in connection with the fact that the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, who have been stepping up preparations for war to invade the northern half of the DPRK, have now finished war preparations and are going over to the adventurous machination to directly ignite the fuse of war. The statement says:

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The long-standing tensions in Korea have now reached an acute stage as never before and the Korean people are faced with the critical situation in which war may break out at any moment.

The United States and the south Korean authorities, who have been stepping up preparations for war to invade the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have now finished war preparations and are going over to the adventurous machination to directly ignite the fuse of war.

At present the US army units and south Korean puppet army units, fully combat-ready, have been moved and massed in the front line areas on a large scale and an order has been issued to all the army units for round-the-clock "combat-readiness".

The frontline units of the US army and the south Korean puppet army have been deployed in battle order for attack and the divisional headquarters of all branches of arms and services which are to be in charge of the "forestalling attack" battles are moving to the areas adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line.

A "war-time system" has been proclaimed throughout south Korea and military drills and "war-time mobilization exercises" are being conducted every day.

The frontline units have been supplied with rocket shells and all sorts of ammunitions for offensive weapons, in quantities far more exceeding the fixed round for battle, brought into south Korea from the large-size powder magazines in Japan.

In the US military bases in the US mainland, the Japanese mainland, the Pacific and Okinawa, strategic bombers loaded with nuclear weapons and large-size transport aircraft with a full cargo of military equipment are ready to fly to the Korean front at any moment.

The American war-like brass hats are boasting that they will "annihilate" us "at the first battle" with the mobilization of "large-scale war potentialities" and occupy the whole of Korea through a five-day bombing of and a four-day "northward march" into the northern half of the Republic.

All this is an act that the imperialists can commit only on the eve of the provocation of an aggressive war and reminds one of the situation in 1950 when the United States provoked the Korean war.

The US imperialists have long pushed ahead with adventurous war preparations against the Korean people.

Particularly after it had been ignominiously defeated in and driven out of Indochina, the United States directed the spearhead of its Asian aggression to Korea and openly declared south Korea its "forward defense zone", and has been accelerating preparations for war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a fuller scale, while introducing more and more quantities of nuclear weapons and other up-to-date mass-destruction weapons into south Korea.

The United States has not only reinforced its armed forces occupying south Korea but also strengthened the US army and the south Korean puppet troops with various latest-types of weapons.

The tactical fighter flying corps and military personnel evacuated from Viet Nam and Thailand with "actual war experiences" have also been concentrated in south Korea.

The United States has moved the strategic bombers and large-size arms in Guam to the Okinawa base in Japan and has put the US air forces based in Okinawa and the armed forces of the US 7th Fleet in the Pacific on the alert for involvement in the Korean war. It also has established a "transport system" to bring urgently nuclear bombs and armed forces from the US mainland to the Korean front in a trans-Pacific non-stop flight.

Sometime ago it rigged up what is called "US-Japan defence consultative sub-committee" at the "US-Japan security consultative meeting" and thus took measures to involve the Japanese "self-defence forces" in the Korean war and virtually set up a "US-Japan-south Korea joint military operational system".

The US troops occupying south Korea and the south Korean puppet army, in combination with the US armed forces mobilized from the US mainland and Okinawa, have ceaselessly conducted large-scale clamorous war exercises with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the target of attack, and have frequently committed acts of military provocations along the Military Demarcation Line.

All facts show that after such long preparations for war, the United States is, at last, going over to the stage of direct provocation of war from the stage of war preparations.

Unless the war menace by the United States is checked now, it will be impossible to prevent the outbreak of war in the Korean peninsula; once a war breaks out in Korea, it will be easily expanded into a world war.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people scathingly denounce the United States and the south Korean authorities for their reckless war provocation manoeuvres as a vicious criminal act seriously menacing peace in Korea, Asia and, further, the world, and appeal to the governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries the world over to pay deep attention to the dangerous war provocation machinations committed by the United States in Korea and condemn them in strong terms.

The war provocation manoeuvres perpetrated by the United States against the Korean people are linked with its aggressive wild dream to block the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, conquer the whole of Korea and maintain its domination over Asia by all means with Korea as a stepping-stone.

The US imperialists and their lackeys have clamoured about the fictitious "threat of southward aggression" in an attempt to cover up their criminal war preparations.

But the present development of the situation more clearly proves that the US imperialists are none other than the criminals who are aggravating the tensions in Korea and trying to unleash an aggressive war.

Today the danger of war in Korea is caused not by the "threat of southward aggression" from the north but by the threat of northward aggression from the south.

It is not that we are threatening south Korea but that the US imperialists are threatening us.

Peace in Korea is maintained only by the persevering, peace-loving efforts on the part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Of course, the Korean people do not want war. But the Korean people are never afraid of war. If the enemy eventually provokes an aggressive war in spite of the repeated warnings of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, the Korean people will resolutely answer it with a just war and annihilate the aggressors to the last man.

We seriously warn the US authorities to look straightly at the realities and not to run recklessly.

The US authorities, though leading the situation to the brink of war on the one hand, are jabbering about the so-called "talks" of the parties concerned, on the other hand. This is a delaying tactics to hamper the implementation of the just resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly and it is nothing else but a smoke-screen to camouflage their true colours as criminals who are aggravating the tensions in Korea and creating a danger of war.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question, it should, first of all, take its blood-stained hands of intervention off Korea.

In order to ease the extremely aggravated tensions today in Korea and remove the danger of new war, maintain peace and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea states as follows, proceeding from its consistent peace-loving policy:

The United States should stop at once its new war provocation moves and all its acts of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and immediately withdraw mass-destruction weapons and military equipment including nuclear weapons introduced into south Korea.

The United States should give up its "two Koreas" plot and implement the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly on dissolving the "UN Command", withdrawing all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag and replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

And Korea's reunification must be realized by the Korean people themselves without the interference of any outside forces, through a Great National Congress extensively reflecting the will of the whole nation, in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the North-South Joint Statement.

The conscience of the world wants peace in Korea and its reunification and opposes war and division.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people are convinced that the governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries of the world will pay due attention to the critical situation created in Korea and render active support to our fair and reasonable stand for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

War will be prevented in Korea, peace be preserved and the reunification of Korea be accelerated, when the peace-loving forces of the whole world expose and condemn the United States and the south Korean puppets for their new war provocation manoeuvres and more actively support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Pyongyang, August 5, 1976

Korean and Botswana Peoples Have Formed Close Brotherly Ties through Their Struggle for Sovereignty and Independence

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at Welcome Banquet

Your Excellency esteemed President Sir Seretse Khama and Madame,

Esteemed guests from Botswana,

Comrades and friends,

Today we have received with great pleasure the goodwill envoys of Botswana who have come from the far-off African continent.

First of all, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I warmly welcome Your Excellency Sir Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana and our intimate friend, and Madame and all the accompanying guests of Botswana.

The current visit of Your Excellency President to our country is of very great significance in the development of the friendly relations between our two peoples.

The Korean and Botswana peoples have established a strong bond of friendship on the road of independence.

Today the Asian, African and Latin American peoples are vigorously fighting shoulder to shoulder to achieve their complete national liberation in keeping with the trend of the present era towards independence.

In Africa a fierce, solemn struggle is being waged to eliminate the racist regimes in Southern Africa and sweep away imperialism, colonialism and racism from this continent for good.

The Botswana people won national independence through a protracted struggle against the colonial rule.

They will soon be celebrating the 10th anniversary of their independence gained under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Sir Seretse Khama, their outstanding leader.

The Botswana people are proudly reviewing these ten years as a decade of peace, stability and progress.

We highly appreciate and warmly congratulate the great successes that the Botswana people have registered in the building of the national economy and national culture under the motto of "self-reliance" and "unity" advanced by Your Excellency President, in spite of the difficult conditions caused by the racists' encirclement.

The Government of the Republic of Botswana is pursuing the non-alignment policy in its foreign relations and actively striving, in particular, for the liberation of the neighbouring peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania who are still under the tyranny of the racists, and for the complete liberation of the whole continent of Africa.

The Korean people take this opportunity to express their firm solidarity once again for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania for freedom and liberation and for the struggle of all the African peoples for Africa's complete liberation and unity.

The peoples of non-aligned countries have the relationship of supporting and complementing one another in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Korean and Botswana peoples have formed close brotherly ties through their common struggle for sovereignty and independence. Our two countries established diplomatic relations in 1974.

Proceeding from its consistent position of rejecting foreign interference and advocating independence, the government of Botswana actively supported the resolutions of our side on the Korean question at the 29th and 30th sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

This is striking evidence that Your Excellency President bravely maintains a just principled stand in defiance of any threat and pressure.

I take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to Your Excellency President Sir Seretse Khama, to the government and people of Botswana for the active support and encouragement rendered to our people's just cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Your Excellency President,

You have come to visit our country at a time when the situation in our country is strained as never before.

This further deepens the confidence between us and gives great support and encouragement to our people.

Now the enemy has prepared himself fully for a large-scale invasion against the northern half of our Republic and a critical situation has been created before us in which a war may break out at any moment.

The enemy is raising outcries over fictitious "threat of southward aggression" from the north; but all the facts prove that we are facing the threat of northward aggression.

In connection with the prevailing situation, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement and a memorandum on August 5.

We do not want war; our firm position at this time still is to continue our persevering efforts for the peaceful solution of the Korean question under all circumstances.

However, if the enemy imposes a war upon us, we shall resolutely counter it with a war and annihilate the aggressors to the last man.

The new war provocation manoeuvrings now committed against our Republic are precisely an open challenge to the peace-loving peoples the world over.

We express the conviction that the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, the non-aligned nations and all the peace-loving countries of the world will pay deep attention to the critical situation created in Korea and take proper measures to check and frustrate the reckless manoeuvres of the new war provokers.

The strengthening of the unity of the peoples is the main guarantee for victory in the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

The Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries will soon be convened in Colombo.

The Colombo Summit will be a historic conference which will powerfully demonstrate the united might of the peoples of the non-aligned countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and all forms of aggression and intervention and for national liberation and independence, peace and social progress.

In the future, too, the Korean people will fight tirelessly in firm unity with the peoples of socialist countries, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the progressive countries in Europe and all the peace-loving peoples of the world in order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their country and build a new world free from imperialism and colonialism and clear of aggression and plunder.

Esteemed guests from Botswana,

The very warm welcome accorded by the Pyongyang citizens to you today is an eloquent expression of our people's sentiments of friendship and respect for Your Excellency President and the Botswana people, and a great demonstration of the unity of the peoples of the third world.

I sincerely hope that you, our guests, will spend pleasant and fruitful days amidst the warm hospitality of our people and gain great results in your current visit, and propose a toast:

To the firm friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Botswana peoples,

To the prosperity and progress of the Republic of Botswana,

To the unity of the world peoples who advocate independence,

To the health of Your Excellency esteemed President Sir Seretse Khama and Madame,

To the health of the guests from Botswana,

To the health of the diplomatic envoys from various countries and mesdames, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

I Pay Tribute to You, Mr. President KIM IL SUNG, for Your Dynamic Leadership, for Your Great Vision and for Your Selfless Dedication to the Cause of Human Liberty and Freedom

Speech of His Excellency Sir SERETSE KHAMA

at Welcome Banquet

Your Excellency esteemed President and Madame Kim Song Ae,

Comrades and friends,

I would like to begin by expressing my sincere gratitude to the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the hospitality that is being accorded us as we begin our visit to this great country. We are very happy indeed to be here, among friends and to strengthen the bonds of friendship which link our two countries and peoples together.

I should also say how appreciative I am, Mr. President, of the very kind words you have said about me and my country. It is very encouraging indeed to know that we have your support as well as that of your great nation as we struggle to create a new society in our country and as we endeavour to promote the cause of freedom, peace and justice in Southern Africa. We will always appreciate the support, sympathy and encouragement of all the progressive and peace-loving people of the world.

We are confident, Mr. President, that our first visit to your country will not only strengthen the friendship which already exists between our two countries and peoples but it will also increase co-operation between us in both the political and economic fields. Botswana, like the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is a member of the third world. Like you, we are a developing nation. We both have dreams to be fulfilled and aspirations to be realized. As members of the third world we are forced by our common circumstances and experiences to dream and aspire together.

We are fully aware, Mr. President, that yours is an Asian country. Similarly, we have no doubt that you are fully aware that Botswana is an African country. You have your own problems in this part of Asia. I consider it my duty, therefore, to appraise you of our problems in Southern Africa, and in doing so I am not suggesting that we have nothing to do with the problems that beset the Asian continent. On the contrary, we have come here specifically to share ideas with you in an endeavour to find solutions to our mutual problems.

Mr. President, the struggle for freedom and justice in Southern Africa can no longer be construed as an isolated phenomenon peculiar to that part of the world; nor can it be dismissed as merely a transient aberration in the progressive development of human history and civilisation. The people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are an inseparable part of humanity in its totality; their hopes are the hopes of mankind; their dreams are the dreams of mankind, and their tragedies are the tragedies of all men of conscience. Every freedom loving nation has the responsibility to play its part in the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. History must repeat itself if the world accepts the legitimacy of the cause for which the oppressed people of Southern Africa are sacrificing their lives. The people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are fighting for the same cause which twice in this century sustained the people of Europe in their struggle against Nazism. The threat which Nazism posed to global peace, security and freedom is being repeated in Southern Africa as the racist minority regimes persist in their stubborn determination to decide the future of that part of the world on the battle field.

There are those who have always contended that international peace and security cannot be threatened by a regional conflict such as that which obtains in Southern Africa. It is argued that apartheid and racial discrimination as practised in South Africa can only threaten the peace and security of South Africa itself and its neighbours and not that of the world as a whole. We are also made to believe that Ian Smith and his clique of supporters in Zimbabwe are an isolated, nuisance rather than a credible threat to the peace and security of Africa and the world. But, we reject these sinister arguments much as those who advance them consciously disregard the lessons of history. Almost all the wars that have scarred the face of this earth in the past began as regional conflicts and spread like bushfire all over the world engulfing both the guilty and the innocent. The assassination of a duke in Europe in 1914 caused the First World War. The expansionist policies of a single European country, Nazi Germany, triggered the Second World War. In both cases the colonized people of Africa and Asia were called upon to defend the ideals of which they were denied by their colonizers.

What I am trying to point out here is not that we should appeal to the past in order to find solutions for contemporary problems but that in this day and age of super-power expansionism local conflicts can hardly be confined to the physical frontiers within which they take place. This is increasingly becoming evident in Southern Africa, as it has always been in the Middle East, where the two super-powers are presently quarrelling over spheres of influence. Therefore, the argument that the existence of racism and oppression in Southern Africa does not pose a threat to international peace and security is as fallacious as it is irresponsible.

What was the cause of the Second World War? Was it not racism? Is there any difference between Adolf Hitler's belief in the superiority of the Aryan race and South Africa's policy of apartheid? There is none. Is there any difference between white supremacy and racial purity? There is none. White South Africans hold the belief that black South Africans are not only inferior but have no right to be free even in their own country because of their colour and race. They are even prepared to use all the force and power at their disposal to perpetuate this pernicious doctrine, just as Hitler resorted to war in order to preserve the purity of the Aryan race.

The enemies of Africa can no longer lull us into believing that they share our aspirations as we struggle to reassert our humanity. Our friends are those progressive nations who have tenaciously and with genuine intentions supported the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. Our enemies are those nations which participate, overtly or covertly, in the exploitation of the black people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. These are nations which, though some of them were born of revolution, have decided to condemn the struggle that is being waged by the people of Southern Africa to liberate themselves from the tyranny of the white minority regimes.

Mr. President, I can assure you that we also do not want war anywhere in the world. We appreciate your concern about the situation in your country and we are encouraged by your determination to continue to work for peace. The Korean question has been with us for very long time but we cannot afford to lose patience in our efforts to resolve it. **Botswana believes that the best way of dealing with the problem is to allow the Korean people themselves to take the initiative for it is their destiny which is involved.** Interference by outsiders can only exacerbate the situation to the detriment of peace and stability in this part of Asia.

Like your country, Mr. President, Botswana firmly supports the Non-Aligned Movement. We attach great importance to the unity of the third world and to the common aspirations of its people. In a divided world such as we live in, a world truncated by ideology and conflicting interests, the solidarity of the downtrodden two-thirds of mankind is very crucial indeed.

As you have rightly pointed out, Mr. President, my country celebrates its tenth anniversary of independence this year. These ten years have been marked by political stability, peace and progress but the situation in Southern Africa at present is such that we dare not minimize the difficulties that lie ahead. But we are determined to work even harder during our second decade as a free people to consolidate our independence and nationhood. We cannot allow ourselves to become prophets of doom even though our geographical situation in Southern Africa increasingly threatens our survival as a nation. The minority regimes around us have not abandoned their desire to see us perish because as long as we live they will find little comfort in that part of Africa. We will persist in our struggle for the restoration of human rights to the millions of our fellowmen in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

May I end by paying tribute to you, Mr. President, for your dynamic leadership, for your great vision and for your selfless dedication to the cause of human liberty and freedom. All peace-loving people admire your country and people for the great victories which have characterized the period of reconstruction following the imperialist aggression against the Korean people in 1950. We find it absolutely incredible that this beautiful city of more than one million people was built after that aggression.

This clearly shows that you are truly self-reliant.

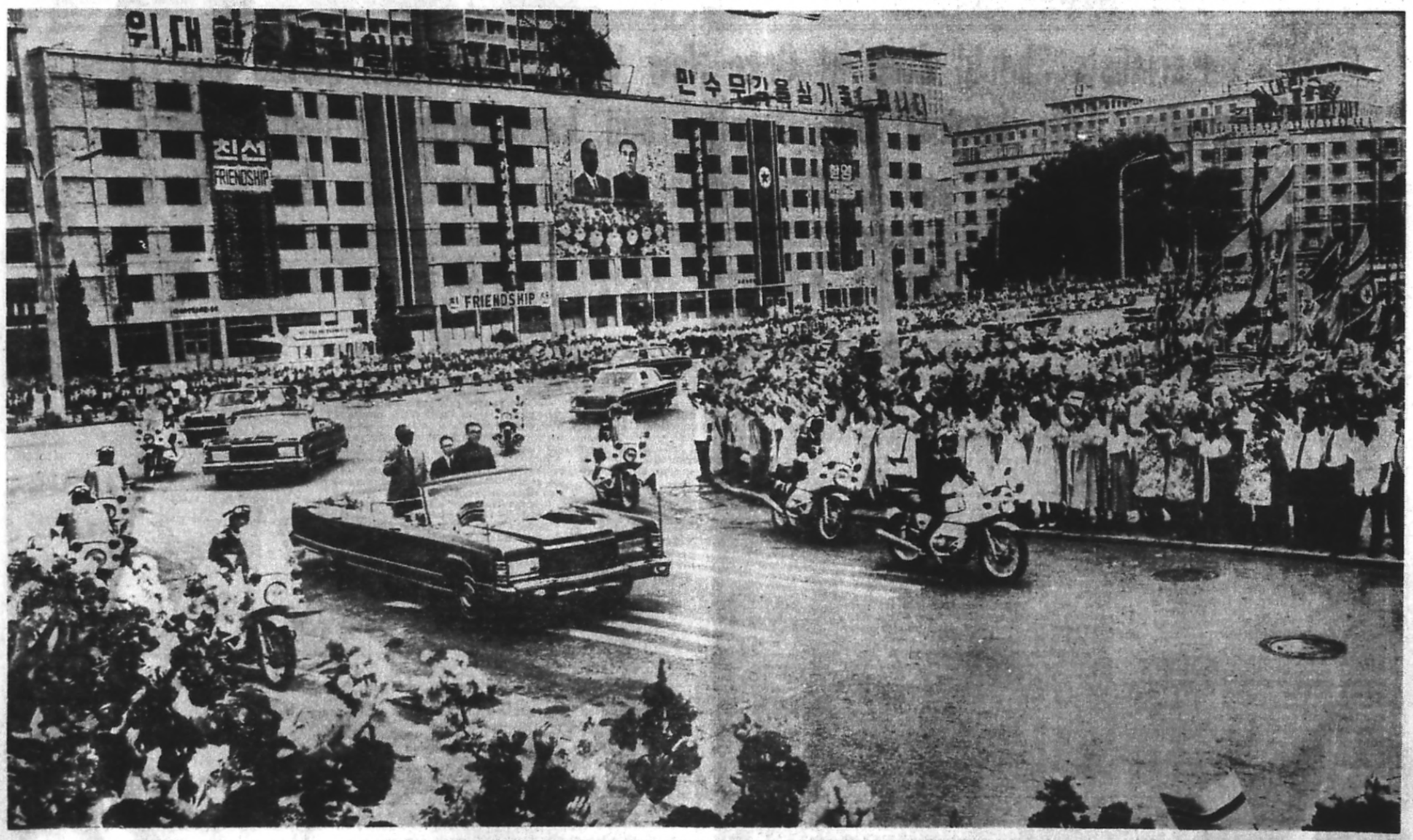
We were also extremely touched by the enthusiasm and warmth with which we were welcomed to your country this morning. We will always remember our visit to this great nation.

May I propose a toast to your health and long life, Mr. President,

Your country's prosperity,

The solidarity of the third world.

Pula!



Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang give enthusiastic welcome to His Excellency President Sir Seretse Khama

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

Secretaries of Executive Committee of Presidential Council, CC, YLC

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 5 received secretaries of the Executive Committee of the Presidential Council of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

Present were Comrades Jure Bilic and Vorislav Srzentic, members of the Presidential Council of the CC of the YLC and secretaries of its Executive Committee.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and Kim Gil Hyon, personage concerned, were present on the occasion.

Also on hand was Vucic Svetislav, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Children of Head of State of Republic of Mali

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife on August 6 received Sekou Bougadari Traore and Foune Traore, children of His Excellency Moussa Traore, Head of State of the Republic of Mali, on a visit to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae cordially received the guests and had conversation with them in a friendly atmosphere.

The son of the Head of State courteously conveyed to the great leader regards of His Excellency Moussa Traore, Head of State of the Republic of Mali.

Newly-Appointed Ambassador of Democratic Republic of Somalia

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 2 Mohamed Ismail Kahin, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Somalia to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion was Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the ambassador courteously conveyed to the great leader a personal letter of His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Democratic Republic of Somalia.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a personal letter from Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic, supporting the letter of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world in connection with the tense situation created in our country of late.

The personal letter reads:

His Exc. Comrade KIM IL SUNG

President of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

Respected Comrade and President,

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 4th March, 1976, from the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, regarding the tense situation which is being created in Korea by the United States and the south Korean authorities to cause another war.

Respected Comrade, as your government may certainly have noted from our staunch policy in support of the legitimate aspirations of all peoples for self-determination, the effective defence of their sovereignty and dignity and the attainment of national reunification by those victims of colonial machinations and international imperialism, the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic is equally committed to the Korean people's quest for the independent peaceful reunification of their homeland through the creation of the necessary condition and free from foreign interference and aggression.

The Government and people of the Somali Democratic Republic have noted with great concern the reinforcement of the armed forces of south Korea by the United States in the form of nuclear missiles and up-to-date weapons. Of course, we are aware of the imperialistic attitude and motives to use south Korea as a base to promote its interest in Asia and attain its aim of aggression on the whole of Korea. **We, naturally and as a matter of principle, condemn the arms build-up in south Korea by the United States. The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea may, therefore, rest assured that we will lend our vigorous support in the cause of the progressive peoples of Afro-Asian solidarity to combat and condemn the United States for its continued interference in the affairs of the Korean people.**

As part and parcel of our revolutionary policy in support of the reunification of Korea, the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic will certainly cooperate with your government during the deliberations of the forthcoming session of the General Assembly and at the conference of the non-aligned countries to be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August, 1976.

Dear Comrade, may the members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Government and people of the Somali Democratic Republic be permitted to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the valiant and courageous people of Korea who are resolutely fighting under your wise leadership against international imperialism and its aggressive policies and for the strengthening of international solidarity, peace and socialism. Finally, the Somali government should like to commend the initiatives taken by your government this year on the tactical approach to the question of Korea which we whole-heartedly support and express our conviction that your endeavours, coupled with the support of all progressive and peace-loving countries and people, shall be crowned with durable success.

I sincerely wish you, Comrade Kim Il Sung, happiness and good health as well as greater successes in your work for the peaceful reunification of Korea, the world peace and solidarity among the third world countries.

Please accept, dear Comrade, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre

President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council

Mogadishu, 23rd June, 1976

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a telegram of sympathy to Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade **Hua Kuo-feng**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, at the news of the enormous damages caused by a strong earthquake that occurred in the Tangshan-Fengnam area in the east Hopei Province of China on July 28.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message from **Lars Werner**, Chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden, on the occasion of the Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to the **Central Committee of the Communist Party of China**, on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to the **National Congress of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda.**

All Facts Clearly Show That Danger of War in Korea Is Created by Moves of Northward Aggression from the South

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum on August 5 in connection with the fact that of late the US imperialists are trying hard to light a blasting fuse of war directly after having stepped up preparations for war in Korea. The memorandum reads:

GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM

of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Today a critical situation which may lead to the outbreak of a war at any moment has been created in Korea.

In its statement dated August 5, 1976, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exposed and denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States in Korea and appealed to the governments and peoples of all countries of the world to pay due attention to the extremely tense situation in Korea.

Considering that it is necessary to lay bare more concretely the criminal nature of the US imperialists who are trying to ignite the blasting fuse of war directly after having stepped up preparations for war in Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes public this memorandum.

The United States Declares South Korea Its "Forward Defence Zone"

After it sustained an ignominious defeat in its war of aggression in Indochina, the United States openly declared south Korea a "forward defence zone" of "vital interest" to the United States and hastened preparations for a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On May 1, 1975, former US Defence Secretary Schlesinger said that "the forward defence zone after the withdrawal from Viet Nam is Western Europe and south Korea" (Washington, May 1, 1975, "Jiji" News Agency).

That south Korea is the "forward defence zone" of the United States precisely means that the United States will hang on in south Korea indefinitely to keep it as its military base for aggression.

On November 24, 1975, US Secretary of State Kissinger said that "the United States has a great interest in south Korea. The US troops will remain in south Korea...." (south Korean "Radio Christian", November 25, 1975).

On January 27, 1976, US Defence Secretary Rumsfeld said that "Korea and Japan, like Western Europe, are two defence strongpoints of the United States and the forward deployment of the United States in this region is taken as the axis of global strategy" (south Korean "Radio Christian", January 28, 1976).

The US State Department officially informed the south Korean authorities that "it has no intention to withdraw the US troops from south Korea but, on the contrary, it will promptly take a step to reinforce the US troops in south Korea if necessary" (south Korean paper "Choson Ilbo", April 11, 1976).

Nuclear Blackmail

After declaring south Korea its "forward defence zone" the United States introduced into south Korea nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons in large quantities commensurate with it, and rants without hesitation that it will use nuclear weapons in a future Korean war.

On June 20, 1975, former US Defence Secretary Schlesinger said that "I think you know well that we have deployed tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea" (Washington, June 20, 1975, "Jiji" News Agency).

On May 27, 1976, US Defence Secretary Rumsfeld said that they "will not rule out the use of nuclear weapons" in a war in Korea (Honolulu, May 27, 1976, south Korean news agency "Hapdong").

In February 1976, bellicose elements of the United States declared that they would "not hesitate to resort to the forestalling use of nuclear weapons" (Washington, February 9, 1976, "Jiji" News Agency).

During the deliberations of the defence budget for the fiscal 1976 at the US House of Representatives on May 30, 1975, it was brought to light that tactical nuclear weapons with 1,000 shells and 54 planes capable of carrying nuclear bombs were deployed in south Korea (Washington, June 3, 1975, south Korean news agency "Hapdong").

In February 1976, the "US Defence Information Centre" announced that the following nuclear weapons were among those brought into south Korea by the United States:

192 nuclear bombs carried by "F-4 Phantom" fighter bombers, 56 8-inch nuclear shells, 152-155-mm nuclear shells, 144 nuclear warheads of "Nike Hercules" ground-to-air missiles, 80 nuclear warheads of "Honest John" ground-to-ground rockets, 12 nuclear warheads of "Sergeant" ground-to-ground missiles, and 25-50 nuclear mines (Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun", February 3, 1976).

LaRocque, Director of the "US Defence Information Centre", said that "many of these nuclear warheads were deployed near the Military Demarcation Line with north Korea" (Washington, June 20, 1975 "Jiji" News Agency).

Large-scale Arms Reinforcement

The United States introduced on a large scale armed forces of aggression and new type equipment from other parts of Asia and the US mainland and deployed them in south Korea.

In February 1975, former US Defence Secretary Schlesinger blared that "it is particularly important to deploy armed forces sufficiently in south Korea" (Washington, February 11, 1975, south Korean news agency "Hapdong").

Recently the United States additionally introduced over 4,000 troops into south Korea (south Korean "Radio Chungang", March 7, 1975).

On March 1, 1976, John Bessei, Staff Chief of the Operational Planning Section of the US Army Department, said that "the recognized level of the formation of the US second division present in south Korea was raised... and the number of the US troops in the division is increasing" (Washington, March 1, 1976, south Korean news agency "Hapdong").

In January 1976 the United States newly deployed in south Korea "Lance" missiles whose range is longer than that of "Honest John" and "Sergeant" missiles (south Korean paper "Choson Ilbo", January 29, 1976).

On February 24, 1976, the United States brought in "F-111" fighter-bombers of latest type and deployed them in the Osan base of south Korea to make them "carry out operational mission" (south Korean "Radio Chungang", February 24, 1976).

On April 30, 1976, a spokesman of the US Defence Department announced that highly efficient modern offensive transport planes "AC 130" would be introduced into south Korea from the US mainland to cope with emergency (south Korean "Radio Christian", May 1, 1976).

Earlier, at the close of last year, the United States secretly introduced into south Korea from Thailand the "8th tactical fighter wing" which won ill fame in the war of aggression in Indochina (south Korean "Radio Chungang", July 10, 1976).

On April 8, 1976, the United States transferred "Nike Hercules" missiles to the south Korean puppet army under the name of "reinforcing the anti-aircraft defence force" of south Korea (south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo", April 10, 1976).

In June 1976, the United States supplied the south Korean puppet army with hand-held "Red Eye" ground-to-air missiles (south Korean "Radio Chungang", July 22, 1976).

In May 1976, the United States "additionally deployed ammunition in south Korea from Thailand, Okinawa and Japan proper to support the south Korean army" (south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo", May 18, 1976).

For 8 days from February 27, 1976, the United States shipped into south Korea as much as 4,600 tons of ammunition of various kinds including rocket shells from the Ikeko ammunition depot in Japan, the biggest one of its kind in Asia.

According to an announcement of the US Defence Department in May 1976, the United States transferred to the south Korean puppets military establishments worth 633 million dollars from June last year to May this year (south Korean paper "Choson Ilbo", May 9, 1976).

The United States is reinforcing armed forces not only in south Korea but also in its rear bases.

The United States massed armed forces withdrawing from Indochina in Okinawa, is conducting intense military exercises in a simulated war in Korea, and always keeps them ready to be dispatched to Korea.

On June 29, 1975, Japanese "Asahi Shimbun" wrote that "in the US army base in Okinawa a battalion of fully armed marines is always ready, while long-distance strategic reconnaissance aircraft 'SR-71' is flying almost every day to the Korean peninsula and the commander of the third marine division did not 'deny the possibility of future dispatch to the Korean peninsula'" (Japanese "Asahi Shimbun", June 29, 1975).

The United States is actively drawing the Japanese militarists into preparations for a war of aggression in Korea.

On June 9, 1975, Japanese Prime Minister Miki said that "in case of conflict in the Korean peninsula, the US troops will directly go into action from Japan" (south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo", June 10, 1975).

Deputy Director of the Japanese Defence Agency Kubo said that "there is a view that if a conflict occurs in south Korea, Japan will be involved in it and its possibility is conceivable from a military point of view" (south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo", September 15, 1975).

On July 8, 1976, the United States and Japan framed up the "US-Japan defence consultative sub-committee" for the "purpose of reinforcing the US-Japan joint military operational system".

This envisages "joint operations" with the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan in case of a war in Korea (Tokyo, July 8, 1976, "Jiji" News Agency).

South Korean Puppets in a State of Combat Readiness

The south Korean puppets under the manipulation of the United States cooked up a lie that the "danger of southward invasion" is imminent and intensified the fascist repression of the people as never before, and subordinated everything to the perfection of a "wartime posture" under the pretext of "allout security", thereby turning south Korea into an army barrack.

As of the end of 1975, the south Korean authorities maintained a puppet army 700,000 strong.

In April 1976 the south Korean authorities increased the numerical strength of the "homeland defence reserve forces" to three millions and raised its combat capacity to the level of the "second ground force".

On July 1, 1976, the south Korean puppets announced that the "civil defence corps" organized already in 1975 was formed with 4,059,900 men in 85,444 places (south Korean "Radio Chungang", July 1, 1976).

The south Korean authorities organized the "student homeland defence corps" enlisting a total of over 1,460,000 high school, specialized school, college and university students and are driving them out to military drill (south Korean "Radio Munhwa", September 2, 1975).

As an important link in increasing the combat capacity, the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are speeding up the construction of harbours, airfields and military roads on a large scale.

Frantic War Exercises and Military Provocations

The US troops and the south Korean puppet army have ceaselessly staged large-scale "south Korea-US joint military exercises resembling a real war", simulating their invasion of the northern half of the Republic.

From January 6 to 31, 1976, the US troops and the south Korean puppet army carried out a large-scale naval firing exercise on the sea south of Koje-do Island, south Korea.

In February 1976, the south Korean puppet army staged a "joint exercise of largest scale" codenamed "crocodile operation" with the mobilization of fighter-bombers, warships, police corps, "reserve army" and "civil defence corps" (south Korean newspaper "Choson Ilbo", February 26, 1976).

On March 5, 1976, the United States conducted a "south Korea-US joint air raid and nosedive operation" for destroying the "targets on the ground" by "scorching the earth". It included sorties of "F-111" fighter-bombers of the US air force, the launching of rockets from "Cobra" helicopters, the transportation of "TOW" anti-tank missiles and 105 mm howitzers by "Henewgo" helicopters and the release of napalm bombs from "F-4-D Phantoms" (south Korean newspaper "Choson Ilbo", March 6, 1976).

From March 8 to 18, 1976, a "mobile exercise" called "yellow dragon operation" simulating a "surprise attack" on the northern half of the Republic was held in Kangrung, south Korea, near the Military Demarcation Line with the participation of US ground and air forces and south Korean puppet naval and air forces (south Korean "Radio Chungang", March 8, 1976).

From March 25 to April 21, 1976, a "south Korea-US joint naval amphibious mobile exercise" codenamed "Maullex" was staged in the sea off Pohang, south Korea, with the mobilization of some 1,400 men of the Okinawa-based US third marine division and forces of the US 7th fleet and south Korean puppet navy (Seoul, March 23, 1976, "AFP").

The US troops announced that they would stage a "south Korea-US naval and marine joint amphibious exercise" called "Baycon Cherry" in the sea off Pohang in the period from June 28 to July 7, 1976 (south Korean "Radio Tongyang", June 17, 1976).

The clamorous war exercises of the United States have been attended with its ceaseless grave military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea along the Military Demarcation Line.

The various forms of provocations and violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by the US side against our side in the first half of this year ran into more than 16,900 cases.

The United States infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air above the Military Demarcation Line on June 3, 14 and 22 to commit espionage acts while flying from east to west and, on June 8 and 10, sent it into the air above the sea off Orang in the northern half of our country for the same purpose.

On April 12, 1976, the south Korean puppet army fired large-calibre machinegun bullets at a post of our People's Army in the eastern sector of the front and, on May 25, fired 57 mm recoilless guns toward our side in the eastern sector of the front. Earlier, on February 3, it committed a criminal act by shelling a populated area of our side in the lower reaches of the Rimjin-gang River in the western sector of the front.

Military planes of the south Korean puppet army intruded into the air above the Demilitarized Zone on May 13 and 20, 1976, and the air above the Changsangot headland of our side in the West Sea on June 18 and perpetrated hostile acts.

On June 25, 1975, the US side made a destroyer of the puppet navy intrude into the coastal waters of our side in the West Sea and commit hostile acts.

The grave military provocations perpetrated by the US side in the first half of this year included 87 cases of air intrusion, 178 cases of naval craft intrusion and 238 cases of rifle and gun firing.

The US side is sending many bellicose generals and military personnel to south Korea to prowl about the area along the Military Demarcation Line and hold "operational confabs".

In January this year alone, the US army secretary and the US pacific air force commander flew into south Korea and examined the "preparedness of the south Korean army".

The chief of the logistic staff of the US air force and the marine commander of the US pacific fleet turned up in south Korea in February, the deputy chief of staff of the US pacific forces, the chief of staff of the US forces in Japan and the commander of the 313th air division in March, the commander of the US 7th fleet, the marine commander of the US pacific fleet, the commander of the US pacific air force and the commander of the fifth air force in April and the commander of the US pacific forces and the assistant secretary in charge of East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the US Defence Department in May to examine the war preparations.

Strengthening of "Offensive Posture"

As the preparations for a war are nearing completion in south Korea, the United States is reorganizing the combat units of all the armed forces to put them in an offensive posture and amassing them in the area along the Military Demarcation Line with a loud cry for a "forestalling attack" and a "blitz warfare".

In August 1975 Holings Worth, ex-commander of the first "south Korea-US joint" army corps, blared: "The United States ... worked out a new strategy for a short blitz warfare with large fire power and air support. It will be able to end any war within nine days by relying upon the heavy artillery units deployed in the Demilitarized Zone and the large-scale air support including the Guam-based 'B-52' bombers (round-the-clock operation with 30 sorties per hour)" (south Korean magazine "Sindonga", March 1976).

On January 4, 1976, he said that he had a "plan to send northward the force of the south Korea-US first army corps across the truce line" and stated that "Schlesinger, during his south Korean visit in August last year, approved the idea of concluding a war in a week" (south Korean "Radio Chungang", January 4, 1976).

On July 29, 1976, Kersiman, commander of the first "south Korea-US joint" army corps, blared: "... there is no change in the short nine-day hard blow strategy to destroy the enemy at the first battles, that is, to paralyze his mobile power by intensive bombings in five days and then wipe out his main forces with a four-day ground operation... We have finished all the tests of the all-embracing combat exercises under simulated conditions to apply the latest modern tactics developed by the US army so that the conception of forward defence in the south Korea-US joint forces system may produce the greatest possible effect" (south Korean "Radio Chungang", July 30, 1976).

On June 25, 1976, Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff Brown stated: "Recently, we carried out an airlifting exercise for a prompt transport of armed forces from the US mainland to the Asian region. It was a test of the processes necessary for speedily reinforcing the US forces in south Korea. ... The aim we hoped for was definitely achieved" (south Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo", June 25, 1976).

Japanese "Mainichi Shimbun" dated July 27, 1976, reported that "the United States has already completed a strategic reorganization linked to south Korea, inclusive of Okinawa, Japan, instead of the island strategy with Thailand as the base" (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa", July 27, 1976).

According to this "strategic reorganization", the United States is pushing "the major defence line" of the US army in south Korea "up to the truce line from the present position" (south Korean "Radio Christian", January 14, 1976).

On July 24, 1976, the United States announced that it would move the headquarters of the US 314th air force division in Osan to Ryongsan near the Military Demarcation Line as part of its "plan for reinforcing the US forces command" (south Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa", July 24, 1976).

As seen above, the US imperialists have completed the preparations for a new war which they had been carrying on in Korea for a long time and are going over to a stage of starting a war itself.

All facts clearly show that the danger of war in Korea is created not by the "threat of southward aggression" but by the moves of the northward aggression from the south.

If these reckless war provocation manoeuvres of the United States against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are left unchecked, they will inevitably lead to a new war in Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea firmly believes that the governments of various countries and peaceloving peoples of the world will bitterly condemn the manoeuvres of the United States to provoke a new war and positively support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people, with the positive support and encouragement of the world peaceloving people, will force the US imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea and certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without the interference of outside forces.

Pyongyang, August 5, 1976

South Korean Puppet Clique Must Unconditionally Release Democrats under Unwarrantable Detention

Statements of CC of Democratic Front for Reunification of Fatherland, Committee for Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland, CC of Korean Christians Federation and Central Standing Committee of Chongryon

According to a report from Seoul, during the murderous trials held on August 3 and 5 at the "Seoul district criminal court" against 18 personages involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation", the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique demanded 10 years' imprisonment and 10 years' suspension of qualification respectively for Kim Dae Jung, former puppet presidential candidate; Yun Bo Son, former puppet president; pastor Mun Ik Hwan and churchman Ham Sok Hon and demanded prison terms and suspension of qualification up to seven years for other personages. This was a shocking outrage committed by the puppet clique.

As already reported, the men from various circles in south Korea called for the abolition of "emergency decrees", the draconic repressive laws, the release of the arrested personages and the resignation of traitor Pak Jung Hi, and so on in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" published on March 1 this year. No charge can be brought against them because what they did reflected the unanimous desire of the entire south Korean people for democratization of the south Korean society.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique nabbed and jailed them, held hearings at fascist kangaroo court in over ten installments and demanded heavy penalties as mentioned above.

In this connection, a number of social organizations of our country and the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) respectively published statements bitterly denouncing the hideous barbarity of the south Korean puppets and demanding unconditional release of the arrested democrats.

In its statement the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's attempt to punish the democrats en masse at a time when the south Korean people voice ever more ardent desire for peaceful reunification and strongly demand the earliest convocation of a Great National Congress on the principle of great national unity is a wanton contravention of July 4 North-South Joint Statement and is undisguised challenge to the forces standing for the peaceful reunification.

It went on:

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland resolutely denounces with burning national indignation the savage fascist repression of the democrats by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, branding it as the most outrageous infringement upon the freedom and democracy of the south Korean people and as the vicious reactionary offensive against the entire nation aspiring after the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are a gang of killers so infernal as to randomly arrest, imprison, punish and kill anyone who calls for democracy and the peaceful reunification, be it a churchman, a politician in his eightieth or a housewife.

The aim pursued by the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits in the nefarious repression of the democrats is to stamp out the rapidly-mounting struggle of the south Korean people of all strata against fascism and for democracy and national reunification and to bridge over the daily-exacerbating crisis of their fascist rule.

The statement noted:

The Pak Jung Hi puppets' attempt to punish the democrats who advocate democracy and peaceful reunification shows that they have no intention to hold the north-south dialogue or reunify the country on the basis of the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. The statement urged the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to release unconditionally and immediately the arrested democrats and patriots and step down from office without delay as demanded by the south Korean people.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland declared in its statement that if the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continue to follow the road of fascism and war, treacheries against the nation and split in disregard of our strong warning, it will inevitably bring the ignominious ruin upon themselves as a pack of traitors to the nation.

The statement emphasized:

We express our hope that the international democratic organizations, social organizations of various countries and peace-lovers the world over strongly condemn the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for their barbarous repression of the south Korean democrats and render positive support for and solidarity with the Korean people in their just patriotic struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressors from south Korea and independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation pointed out in its statement that the US imperialists are none other than the criminals who are egging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on to the frantic fascist repression, and demanded that they get out of south Korea without delay, taking along their aggression troops and lethal weapons.

In its statement the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon disclosed that the Japanese authorities are actively encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and are further leaving the south Korean agents to carry on their activities behind the scenes in Japan, without finding any solution to the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case and demanded that the Japanese authorities break off their political, economic and military tie-up with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and immediately pull back their hands from the manoeuvres to keep Korea split for good against the will and interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan.

Brilliant Successes Demonstrating the Honour of Juche Korea

Korean Boxer Ku Yong Jo Overwhelmingly Outpoints US Rival and Carries Off Gold Medal and Another Korean Boxer Li Byong Uk Wins Silver Medal in 21st Olympics

Young boxers of our country gave a good account of themselves in their matches with world topnotch ring-fighters and carried off a gold and a silver medals in the bantamweight and flyweight boxing events in the 21st Olympics held in Montreal, Canada, according to a report.

In the bantamweight event our boxer Ku Yong Jo defeated Romanian and Bulgarian boxers in the preliminaries. In the quarter-finals he scored a unanimous points decision (5:0) over a Thai boxer.

He defeated a British opponent in the semi-finals, finishing his bout with swift and precise sequences of blows.

The final contest with a US boxer on July 31 was a very fierce encounter.

The US champion was a strong rival who defeated an Egyptian boxer in the preliminaries, a south Korean boxer in the quarter-finals and a Soviet boxer in the semi-finals.

The stadium with 5,000 seats was packed to capacity with spectators who came to watch the boxing finals. Among them were thousands of Americans who gathered to encourage their champion.

Conditions were unfavourable to our boxer in many respects.

The bout was close from the first round, the two boxers exchanging blows.

In the second round our boxer Ku Yong Jo launched a flurry of heavy blows to down his opponent with a single punch. Overpowered by the successive heavy blows, the US opponent gave up attack and barely defended himself. He covered his face with two gloves not to be knocked down. The issue was virtually decided in the second round.

In the third round the boisterous Americans stopped cheering up.

Ku Yong Jo staged a storming finish, driving the US rival time and again back on to the ropes and hammering him with heavy blows. The American boxer clung to the arm of Ku Yong Jo but could not dodge his successive and accurate heavy blows.

All five judges gave the decision to our boy Ku Yong Jo.

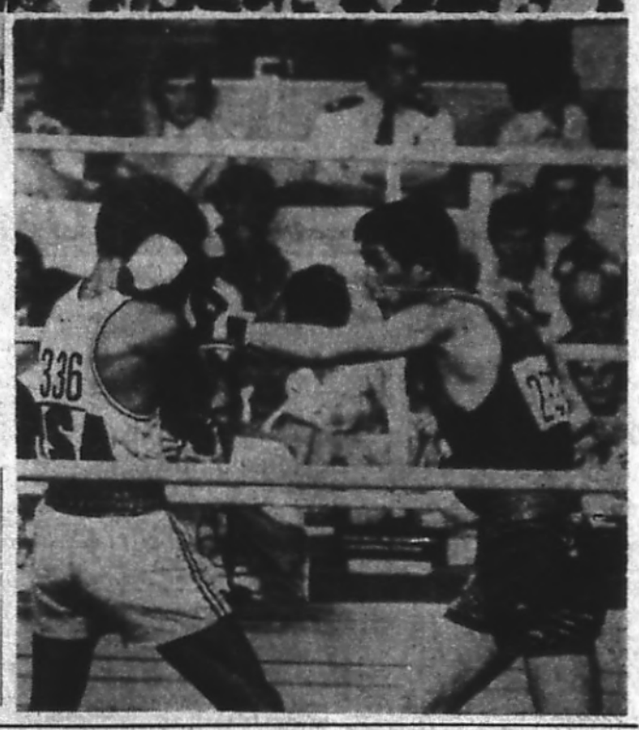
Ku Yong Jo thus became the world's strongest bantamweight boxer.

AFP reported that Korea's left-handed Ku Yong Jo gave Asia its first and only boxing gold medal in the current Olympics by scoring a unanimous 5:0 points decision over Charles Mooney of the US in their bantamweight contest.

Our boy Ku Yong Jo defeated five world topnotch boxers and came first in the bantamweight event, demonstrating the honour of Juche Korea once again to the whole world.

Our boxer Li Byong Uk also showed good result. He downed the Canadian opponent in the first round and defeated Polish and Venezuelan boxers. He knocked down a Thai boxer in the second round in the semi-finals.

Li Byong Uk carried off a silver medal in the flyweight boxing event.



☆ PHOTOS:
The DPRK flag is hoisted when our boy Ku Yong Jo comes first in the bantamweight event. (Top)
Ku Yong Jo, Merited Sportsman, hammers his US rival with heavy blows in the bantamweight finals at the 21st Olympics (Bottom)

The shining successes registered by our boxers in the 21st Olympics are a demonstration of the firm determination of our revolutionary sportsmen to be boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the Party Centre.

(KCNA)

DPRK BUDDHISTS FEDERATION ADMITTED TO ASIAN BUDDHISTS PEACE CONFERENCE

The Fourth Asian Buddhists Peace Conference held recently in Tokyo unanimously endorsed the admission of the Korean Buddhists Federation to the Asian Buddhists Peace Conference.

It adopted a special resolution on Korea with thunderous applause of the attendants.

The special resolution said:

With due consideration of the fact that the Korean question is the focal point of the Asian and world affairs, we reached identity of views on the following action program:

1. We decisively denounce the nuclear war schemings of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, strongly protest against the introduction of bacteriological weapons, nuclear weapons and all other military hardware and supplies into south Korea and the joint military exercises and demand their immediate discontinuation;

2. We demand that the US government dismantle all the military establishments in south Korea and immediately withdraw its troops from there in accordance with the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly;

3. We hope that the Japanese government authorities will stop joining the United States and the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime in the new war provocation manoeuvres and the "two Koreas" scheme and change their unfriendly policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

4. We strongly protest to the south Korean military fascist regime trampling underfoot the right to live of the south Korean believers and people and their freedom, particularly the freedom of religion, and maintaining a fascist suppressive rule and demand that it immediately repeal the "anti-communist law", the "national security law", the "emergency measures" and all other evil laws and release at once the illegally arrested believers, students and peoples;

5. The entire Asian Buddhists decide to actively support and encourage the just struggle of the south Korean believers and people against fascism and for democracy and further strengthen solidarity with them in the struggle to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

(KCNA)

Pak Jung Hi Puppet Bandits Commit Grave Military Provocation in the Central Sector of the Front

The Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits who are hastening to unleash a new war under the manipulation of US imperialism committed the grave military provocation of firing 57 mm recoilless guns and large-calibre machine-guns at a post of our People's Army in the Demilitarized Zone south of Chukdong in the central sector of the front at around 09:45 August 5.

The soldiers of our People's Army there who were always guarding the frontline post of the socialist fatherland as firm as an iron wall immediately took countermeasures and thoroughly smashed the provocation of the enemy.

Such provocation repeatedly committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits in the area along the Military Demarcation Line coincided with the recent large-scale additional introduction of new type weapons and combat equipment into south Korea by the US imperialist aggressors and patently shows that the manoeuvres of the enemy to ignite a war in our country have reached an extremely outright and grave stage.

The Korean People's Army will not tolerate in the future, too, any provocative manoeuvre of the enemy against us but will take a powerful step to make the provokers pay proper price.

(KCNA)

Congratulations to Pakistani People on 29th Anniversary of Independence

The Pakistani people are celebrating the 29th anniversary of the independence at a time when a worthwhile struggle is afoot for creation of a new life.

On this occasion, we Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Pakistani people who are enjoying their red-letter day.

Under the correct leadership of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Pakistani people have achieved many successes in the struggle to consolidate the national independence and build a new prosperous society.

The government has enforced one progressive socio-economic reform after another for nationalization of a series of the big industrial enterprises, emancipation of the peasants from the shackles of slavery and improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people.

Recently, the government has taken such determined measures as to nationalize privately-owned gineries, rice mills and flour mills, over 2,000 in all. And it established the new state-run cotton and rice cleaning companies.

The land reform has been enforced with success. The confiscated land has been distributed to the landless or land-poor peasants.

The state has organized the agricultural co-operatives, preferentially given them the loans on credit and supplied them with seeds, farm implements and fertilizers and exempted over 500,000 peasants from land tax.

Thanks to such governmental measures, the industrial and agricultural production has rapidly increased and the people's life has been improved markedly.

Our people actively support the just steps taken by the government of Pakistan and are sincerely rejoicing, as their own, over the achievements made by the resourceful and brave people of Pakistan.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The Korean and Pakistani peoples experienced the same plight in the past. They have much in common with each other in the endeavours for the building of a new life today. They are interlinked with the inseparable ties of solidarity that make mutual sympathy and support inevitable."

The Korean and Pakistani peoples are interlinked with strong ties because of the community of their past plight and current struggles and their relations of friendship and co-operation are rapidly strengthening and developing with each passing day.

Particularly, the visit to our country of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in May this year served as an important momentum of epochal significance in the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries.

The government and people of Pakistan took resolute steps to secede from the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", an obstacle to the Korean reunification, before its dissolution and have continued to express their support and sympathy for the righteous cause of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

This is a great encouragement to our people in their struggle.

Treasuring the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Pakistani people, our people firmly believe that the relations between the two countries will be strengthened and developed in the future, too, in all the political, economic and cultural fields.

The close ties of friendship between the Korean and Pakistani peoples will be ever-lasting.

Yun Hae Ik

Ploughing is in full swing (Pakistan)

In Non-Aligned Countries

☆ Recently the President of Uganda declared that some British guys who committed criminal acts in his country would be expelled.

Earlier, the government ordered the two diplomats of the British imperialists to quit Uganda.

☆ The government of Madagascar promulgated the law on nationalization of big export and import companies owned by foreigners. There followed the establishment of a management board, whose mission it was to ensure unified control over nationalized companies.

Some time ago, the government of Madagascar also promulgated the law on the introduction of universal compulsory primary education.

According to this law, a 5-year primary free education will be introduced in the national schools of the Republic in the new school year beginning October 1 this year.

☆ Lately the President of India issued an order to bring under state control all the individual shares of the "Indian Iron and Steel Company".

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Foreign Policy and International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Dimitor Stanishev, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Director of the Foreign Policy and International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Party, arrived in Pyongyang on July 22 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On July 20 a delegation of Bulgarian musicians headed by Zhul Levi, Secretary of the Bulgarian Composers Union, arrived in Pyongyang.

☆ A Party workers delegation of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Rene Castellanos Ochoa, Deputy Director of the Nico Lopez Cuban Communist Party School, arrived in Pyongyang on August 3 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On July 20 a delegation of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Clementina Serra, its First Vice-Chairman, arrived in Pyongyang.

☆ An agricultural delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by A.K.M. Ahsan, Member of the Planning Commission of the PRB, arrived in Pyongyang on July 16.

☆ Arne Herlov Petersen, writer-journalist of Denmark, flew into Pyongyang on July 20.

☆ A delegation of the Hyogo Prefectural Assemblymen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Emio Ono, Member of the Hyogo Prefectural Assembly and ex-Chairman of the Hyogo Prefectural Assembly, and a delegation of the Ogaki City Assemblymen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Minekazu Tomida, its Counselor, arrived in Pyongyang on July 31 at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Solidarity and Cooperation

★ The Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Iraq Friendship Association sponsored a photo exhibition and film show at the Chollima House of Culture on July 15 on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the victory of the July 17 Revolution in Iraq.

★ The Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Egypt Friendship Association jointly arranged a film show at the Chollima House of Culture on the evening of July 22 on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the July 23 Revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people.

Ecuador Forges Ahead under Banner of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

The independence day of Ecuador falls on August 10.

The Ecuadorian people put an end to the nearly-300-year-long Spanish colonial rule and won national independence. This was a brilliant victory in their protracted struggle.

But their struggle for the creation of a new life was by no means plain sailing.

The US imperialists stretched out the crooked hands of aggression to that country in place of the Spanish colonialists. Manipulating the pro-US dictatorial regime, they brought the Ecuadorian people under the yoke of a neo-colonialist rule.

The establishment of a new government subsequent to the overthrow of the pro-US dictatorial regime in February 1972 was an event of great significance in the history of the people of that country. Since then the Ecuadorian people entered a new stage of development.

The Ecuadorian government adopted the new oil law in 1972 and placed vast tracts of oil field in the eastern area belonging to the "Texaco Gulf" company of the US imperialists under state control.

In January this year there followed the nationalization of oil concessions and equipment owned by the British monopoly oil company in Santa Elena. The British plunder that lasted for 50 years in the country was thus brought to an end.

The Ecuadorian government, together with other Latin American countries, proclaimed 200-nautical-mile sea limit to firmly defend the sovereignty of the country and the marine resources. Resolute punishment is meted out to the US imperialists' piratic ships which intruded into the territorial waters.

Progressive social change has been brought about in agriculture.

The government handed 346,000 hectares of land over to the peasants in a recent few years, while continuing to push ahead with the land reform.

Thanks to the progressive steps taken by the government and the creative labour efforts of the people, the national economy has developed at a rapid pace.

The rate of growth in industrial production was 6.2 per cent last year. This year the government envisages an increase of 8 per cent in total national production in terms of value.

In agricultural production the colonial one-sidedness of single culture is done away with and the output of farm produce increases quickly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The Korean people highly appreciate and resolutely support the struggle of the Latin American people against the domination and interference of US imperialism in defence of the national interests and dignity and for the complete attainment of sovereignty."

Our people highly estimate the successes made by the Ecuadorian people in their struggle to oppose the US-led imperialists' domination and intervention, wipe out their predatory footholds and achieve the independent development of the country.

The Korean people who value the friendly relations with the Ecuadorian people wish them greater success in their future endeavours to build a new life.

Cho Son Won

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